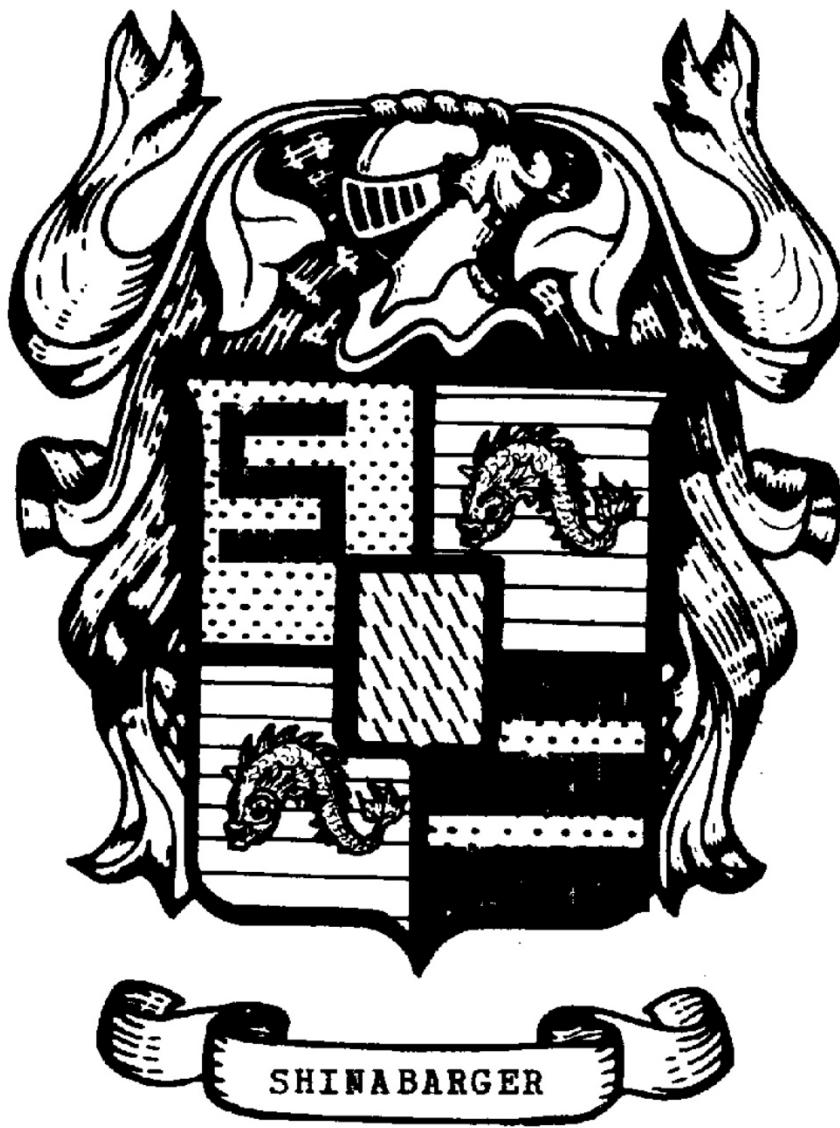


# Shinabarger Family History



**Fifth Generation**  
**Ernest Franklin Shinabarger – Moving West**  
**1860-1916**

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**M**ore and more family history became foggy, entangled, and unknown as the Shinabarger sons and daughters moved into the 20th century. “Ashland John” Shinabarger has become a forgotten ancestor. New generations build their own lives. The Industrial Revolution has shaped a new world, transportation is made easier, and opportunities beckon. It is a time of relative peace for this generation, too young to be affected by the Civil War and too old to be sent to fight in the trenches of World War One. But their lives will not be without tragedy.

Jacob Shinabarger and his wife Hannah Heller moved their family into LaPorte/Porter County Indiana between 1833-1835. There, they raised their 10 children. It was a time of harmony and growth for this area of the country. In 1804, Fort Dearborn had been located in what is now downtown Chicago. The “indian issue” had been resolved in this part of America. Fur trapping, fertile fields and large forests provided opportunity and livelihood. Settlers were arriving since before 1822 but in the year 1835 a huge influx of immigration was witnessed into Indiana and Michigan. In 1836, because of this growth, Porter County, 410 square miles of land, was carved out of LaPorte County. Formerly the home and hunting grounds of the Pottawattamie tribe, the Shinabarger children would grow up as playmates and even learn some tribal language.

The first white child was born in Washington Twp. Porter County in 1834. He was a son of Reason and Sarah Bell and would go on to be an early commissioner of the county. The families of Blachly, Fleming, Stoner, Tabor, Forbes, and Shinabarger arrive, clear land, begin farms and businesses and eventually intermarry. Churches were built, railroads came, cemeteries established. Many Shinabargers continued the farming tradition, others learned new skills. Grandchildren, looking for their own new experiences and opportunities, moved farther west into Iowa and Missouri.

My ancestor, Simon Peter Shinabarger, “Ashland John’s” grandson, remained in LaPorte Co. for all his life, as did many of his children. Simon, of German descent and remembered by a granddaughter as speaking with a heavy German accent, married into the Tabor family which dated back to mid-1600 Massachusetts and whose marriages linked to Francis Cooke and Richard Warren who arrived on the Mayflower, and to honorable service in the American Revolution. The English met the German immigrant.

“Simon Peter Shinabarger … settled in Morgan Prairie, Washington Township, Porter County IN in 1833. Simon Peter was fortunate to secure a good education notwithstanding the meager advantages of that period and lived at home with his parents till he was 22. He was in the mercantile business at Buena Vista. His farm consisted of 193 acres of which 180 was under cultivation. He was a Liberal Republic. His first vote was for General Harrison in 1840. Simon Peter represented his party for over 12 years as a Justice of the Peace.”<sup>1</sup>

During the years of this generation, our Shinabargers saw striking changes in transportation, industry, farming methods, medicine and war. Many of this generation were born at the time of the Civil War. As Americans of recent German descent, they lived to see the beginnings of World War One where Germany was the enemy. Some lived to see a second World War. They witnessed the worst pandemic to strike the globe since the Black Plague. This is the world into which Simon’s eleven children are born. Each has a story to tell.

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<sup>1</sup> “Biographical Sketches: Washington Twp. Porter Co. IN” page 338.



**Simon Peter** Shinabarger was born 26 January 1821 in Jackson Twp., Wayne Co. OH. He was the second son and third of ten children born to Jacob Shinabarger and Hannah Heller. Simon accompanied his parents and siblings to Indiana in the 1830s. Simon married twice, both daughters of Jonathan Tabor Jr.

Photo is Simon and his mother Hannah along with his son Burt, taken circa 1852.

1844 - 20 October 1844 Simon married Esther R. M. Tabor in LaPorte County, IN. Esther, daughter of Jonathan Tabor Jr. and Laura BELL, was born 13 Aug 1829 in Erie Co. PA. On 19 October, 15-year old Esther was given "consent of father to marry" Simon Shinebarger.<sup>2</sup> Simon was 23.

Children of Simon Peter and Esther R. M. (Tabor) Shinabarger:

1. Hannah "Helen" Shinabarger – 31 Jan 1847 IN
2. Burton Judson "Burt" Shinabarger 1849 IN

1852 - 1 June 1852, Simon marries Esther's younger sister Laura A. Tabor in New Buffalo, Berrien Co. MI. She was born 12 Nov 1836 in Erie Co. PA. Marriage License cites Simon's age as 28 years but Laura at age 19 which differs with her birthdate. She would have been closer to 17.

Children of Simon Peter and Laura A. (Tabor) Shinabarger:

1. Martha E. Shinabarger – 8 Jan 1854 IN
2. Alta Zana Shinabarger – 25 Jul 1858 IN
3. Ernest Franklin Shinabarger – 7 Sept 1860 IN
4. Lillian Belle Shinabarger – 9 Jan 1863 IN
5. Nellie L. Shinabarger – 22 Sept 1865 IN
6. Edward Sylvester Shinabarger – 23 Feb 1868 IN
7. Mary Celina Shinabarger – 5 Feb 1870 IN
8. Walter Orville Shinabarger – 31 Oct 1874 IN
9. Maude Vivian Shinabarger – 25 Aug 1878 IN

**Hannah** "Helen" Shinabarger was born 31 Jan 1847 probably in Indiana; her parents married in LaPorte Co. Though Simon Peter leased land in MI in 1849, it is likely the family never lived on that land. Hannah was the first daughter of Simon and first wife Esther Tabor. Esther was just 17 when Hannah was born. Hannah died at the age of 5 on 2 Jun 1852. She is buried in LaPorte County's Westville Cemetery, alongside her parents.

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<sup>2</sup> Marriage Records, Indiana



**B**urton Judson "Burt" Shinabarger was born 1849 in Michigan. In 1850, his father cited Burton born in IN, every census after that cites Burt born in MI. He remained single and moved often although he usually lived in the vicinity of siblings. As a young man, probably before 1870, Burt moved to Mankato, Blue Earth Co. MN where his half-sister Martha and her husband, Charles Petit, joined him in 1877.

1860 and 1870 - Federal Census Washington, Porter Co. IN - Burton was living with his father and siblings. Both censuses cite state of birth as MI.

1871 – Circa 1871-1872 Burton moved to Minnesota. He was not the first to arrive into Minnesota. His uncle Peter Heller Shinabarger moved into Long Prairie, Todd Co., some 170 miles north, before 1870. Another uncle, Thomas Newton, was in Round Prairie, MN by 1871. Perhaps they all removed to MN together.

1873 – Burton is named as co-executor for the Will of Peter Heller Shinabarger in Todd Co. MN. The filing makes note that "Burton Judson" and "Judson Burton" are the same man. The interchanging of his name would be a life-long confusion.

1892 - Grays Harbor/Chehalis County WA - B.J. Shinabarger is listed in city directory. Living near his step-brother Ernest Shinabarger. Burt is a farmer.

1894 - Grays Harbor/Chehalis County WA - J.B. Shinabarger is listed in city directory.

1900 Federal Census Elias, Chehalis, WA where Burton is 47, single, b. MI.

1920 - Federal Census East Umpqua, Douglas, OR where Burton J. is 76 and living alone. Single, born in Michigan.

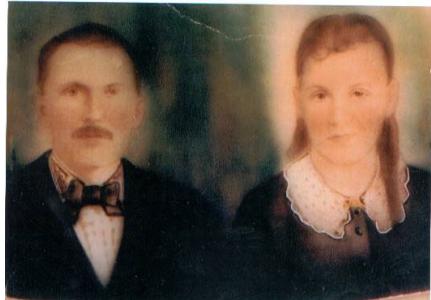
1938 – Burton died at the age of 89 in Douglas Co. OR and is buried at Everett, Snohomish Co. WA. This may be the same cemetery as his step-brother Ernest. Burton never married nor fathered children that were known.

1938 - Litigation concerning land and debt was filed 13 April 1938 in Roseburg, Douglas Co. Oregon - named Burton, deceased, his sister Martha Petit and what looks to be every known relative of Burton. Filed by attorneys in the name of Plaintiff Mildred D. Jackson and Clarence Marquam Jackson. They are not minors at the time of filing in 1938 and their mother is living but not named.

In 1920, Plaintiffs Mildred and Clarence are living with their parents Clarence W. and Maude Jackson in Disston, Lane Co. OR. Clarence died in 1923. By 1930, Mildred (1911) and Clarence (1916) are living with their uncle Lloyd Marquam and his wife Grace N. Marquam in Castoria, San Joaquin Co. CA. (By Sept. 1938 L. Marquam was received at San Quentin State Prison on a vehicular charge.)

The Jackson/Marquam family is unknown. Almost every relative of Burton's was named in the suit, living or dead, "also all persons or parties unknown, if any, claiming any right, title, estate, claim or interest in or to the real property described in the complaint herein...for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage made and executed by M. F. Rice as administrator for the estate of said Burton J. Shinabarger deceased, bearing date 20th day of December, 1932, on the following described real property and premises situated in Douglas County, State of Oregon, to wit: Lots 3, 4, 7, and that part of Lot 6 North of the East Fork of the Umpqua River in Section 12, Township 27, South of Range 3, West of the Willamette Meridian, in Douglas County, Oregon, containing 158.51 acres, together with tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

It is unknown what became of the suit.



**Martha** E. "Mattie" Shinabarger was born 8 Jan 1854 in Valparaiso, Center Twp., Porter Co. IN. She married Charles Wilson Pettit on 24 Feb 1875 in IN. Charles was born in 1847 Ontario, Canada; he was the son of Charles Pettit and Sarah Dunmead and came to the United States sometime after 1861.<sup>3</sup>

1875 – On 24 Feb. Martha Shinabarger married Charles Wilson Pettit in Westville, LaPorte Co.

1877 - Martha and Wilson harnessed their three horses and traveled the 500+ miles to Mankato, MN, taking 4 weeks by covered wagon. At the time the parents had one infant, Mary J. Martha's half-brother, Burton Judson, probably had already arrived in MN.

1880 – Federal Census for Leroy, Blue Earth Co. MN with Wilson 33, Martha 24, Mary J. 3, one-month-old Laura. Burt J. Shinabarger 30, Martha's half-brother, is in the home.

1893, a fourth child, Edith, was born in Eagle Lake, Blue Earth Co. The family had moved about 100 miles northwest from LeRoy to Eagle Lake.

1896 – The Pettit family sold their property and moved another 150 miles north into Todd. Co. around Long Prairie, MN.

1900 – Federal Census Reynolds, Todd Co., MN with Wilson 50, Martha 44, Belle, 20 Simon 15, Edith 6 and their granddaughter Luella Charlesworth age 3.

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<sup>3</sup> 1862 Census of Canada, Romney, Kent, Canada West. Born in Upper Canada

1908 – Wilson Pettit died on 24 July in Reynolds, Todd Co. He is buried at the Evergreen Cemetery in Long Prairie, Todd Co. MN.

1910 - Federal Census in Reynolds, Todd Co., MN where Martha 50 is living with her granddaughter Luella 14. (Luella's mother Mary appears to have divorced her husband, moved to OH and remarried there; Luella remains with her grandmother.)

1930 - Federal Census Little Sauk, Todd Co., MN, Martha is 76 and living in the home is Essie B. Parker, age 9, who is a great-granddaughter (daughter of Luella).

1940 - Federal Census for Farmington, Dakota Co. MN and Martha 87 is living with her son Simon/Samuel Pettit and his family.

1941 – Martha Shinabarger Pettit died 4 Feb in Potter Valley, Mendocino Co. CA and is buried alongside her husband at Evergreen Cemetery in Long Prairie, Todd Co. MN. Not known who Martha was visiting in CA at the age of 87.

Children of Charles Wilson Pettit and Martha E. Shinabarger:

1. Mary J. Pettit 1876-1951; married Aaron Charlesworth, Edward Condon, William Moran. One daughter, Luella, by Charlesworth
2. Laura Belle Pettit 1880-1861; who married Frank Kienberger. No children
3. Simon Sylvester Pettit Sr. 1884-1963; married Marion Root had 4 children; md. Alice G. Jensson Fredickson, had 3 children.
4. Edith Emma Pettit 1893-1973; married Frank Boyer. 13 children

**Alta Zana** Almeta Shinabarger was born 25 July 1859 in Indiana. She married John Edgar Stoner on 27 April 1882 in Porter Co., IN. John Stoner was born 30 June 1857, the son of David and Helen Elizabeth Burhans Stoner.

The Stoners were early settlers to LaPorte Co. In 1850, John Stoner's parents and grandparents are all living in Wills Twp., LaPorte Co. David Stoner Sr. 49 OH and Margaret 52 PA, with their children Jacob 16, Mary A. age 14. Also in the home, son David Stoner 26 OH, Elizabeth 25 NY, Margaret J. 2 and newborn Sarah C. All the older men are employed in misc. machinery as pump makers.

In the early days of settlement, a burying ground was needed and often a tract of land on a private farm was dedicated for this purpose. What may have begun as a family cemetery would eventually expand to include neighbors who died of sickness, accidents, or age. The Baptist Cemetery of Wills Twp. in Rolling Prairie, LaPorte Co. was such a cemetery.



Established as the Stoner Cemetery, it was located on the farm of David and John Stoner; the section in front of the main gate was the original section. In 1837 a section west of the original one was opened by David Stoner, father of John Stone. The oldest known burials in the cemetery were Capt. John Stoner 1750-1836, a Veteran American Revolutionary War 1775-1783. Also, buried here is probably his wife Lavina Stoner who d. July 26, 1837. The east side of the original section was opened about 1900 and is called the "New Addition," and a second section was opened by Burl and Ethel Stoner in 1907.

1882 – Burl A. Stoner was born on 30 Dec. in Porter Co.

1884 – On 21 April, John Stoner, Alta's husband of two years, died at the age of 26. He was buried in Luther Cemetery, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN.



1886 – Alta married Robert Brice Wallace on 30 October. Robert was born 1 Nov 1858 in Hocking Co. OH. Robert was the son of Brice Wallace and Nancy Kimbell-Davis. His father was 60 when he was born.

(Photo at left is probably wedding photo of Robert and Alta.)

1900 – Federal Census Jackson, Porter Co. IN is Bruce 41, Alta 41, Mamie 11, Glenn 10, Alta 9, Ada 3, and Laura 1. In the home is Alta's son Burl Stoner 17.

1910 - Federal Census Jackson, Porter Co. IN with Robert 52, Lana 51, Glenn 21, Alta 19, Ada 14, Floyd 9. In home is a nephew Edwin Wallace 23 (Edward Garland Wallace).

1915 – on 10 November, Alta Zana died and was buried at Graceland Memorial Park in Valparaiso, Porter Co. CA.

1928 – Robert Wallace died on 24 January and is buried beside his wife Alta at Graceland Memorial Park. Death certificate says he was 69years, 2months, 23days so he was born in 1858.

Children of Alta Zana Shinabarger and John Edgar Stoner:

1. Burl A. Stoner 1882-1958; married Ethel Watts, 3 children; Anne Louise Bauer

Children of Alta Zana Shinabarger and Robert Bruce Wallace:

1. Maymie Wallace 1887-1971; married Ralph Olen Wright, no children
2. Glenn R. Wallace 1889-1984; married Della Harlow, no children
3. Alta Wallace 1890 married Arthur M. Stutsman, no children
4. Ada Wallace b. 1895; married Paul Lester Willison, one daughter
5. Laura Ester Wallace 1898-1975; married George Young, one son; md. twice more
6. Floyd L. Wallace 1901-1971; married Eva C. Cities, no children

**Lillian Belle** Shinabarger was born 9 Jan 1863 in Valparaiso, Center Twp. Porter Co. IN. On the 6th of March 1884 she married Schuyler Colfax Hill. Schuyler was born 11 Oct 1863 in Porter Co. to parents Richard Bing Hill and Lydia Taylor. Lillian was a teacher in Jackson Twp. The Hills moved to Eagle Lake, Blur Earth Co. MN, near her sister Martha Shinabarger Pettit by 1886. Censuses indicate that within a few years, the family relocated to North Dakota but their children all claim MN as their state of birth.

1900 - Federal Census for McHenry Co. ND with Schuyler 36, Lillian 37, Bessie 15, Ethel 13, Annie 11, Richard 9, and Carroll 7.

1904 – Lillian Belle died at the age of 41 on 8 Aug in Velva, McHenry Co. ND. She is buried in Velva Cemetery, McHenry Co. ND.

1905 – Schuyler married Elsie Dora Newcomb on 18 March in Minot, Ward Co. ND.

1910 - Federal Census for North Prairie, McHenry Co. ND with Schuyler 45, Elsie 31. In the home are 8 Flynn step-children by Elsie's previous marriage. None of Schuyler's children from his first marriage to Lillian are in the home. His daughters are married; Richard is working at a nearby farm; Carroll is 16 and living with his married sister Ethel Flatner.

1911 - Schuyler and Elsie Hill have a son, Schuyler George Hill on 10 Sept.

Before 1930 - Schuyler and Elsie appear to have divorced and remarried others.

1930 - Elsie is married to Thomas Hughes and living in Daniels Co. Montana. Her son Schuyler Hill age 18 is in the home.

1930 - Federal Census Trempealeau, Trempealeau Co. WI with Schuyler "Sam" Hill 60, Mary 76.

1940 – Federal Census Trempealeau, Trempealeau WI - Schuyler 76 with wife Mary Hill 86.

1941 – Schuyler Colfax Hill died on 21 March in Galesville, Trempealeau Co. WI. He is buried there in the Trempealeau Cemetery, Trempealeau Co. Wi.

Children of Lillian Belle Shinabarger and Schuyler Colfax Hill:



- 1.Bessie Ernestine Hill 1884-1967; married Robert W. Robertson, 4 children
- 2.Ethel Belle Hill 1886-1959; married Arthur Bennett Flatner, one daughter
- 3.Laura Belle "Annie" Hill 1888-1956; married Gustave Joseph Dettmer, three daughters
- 4.Richard Leslie Hill 1892-1943; married Nellie Blanche Reed
- 5.Carrol Colfax Hill 1894-1973; married Irma Cornelius Huhnke, two children

Child of Schuyler Colfax Hill and Elsie Newcomb:

1. Schuyler George Hill 1911-1992, married Mabel Florence Buer, one daughter



**Nellie L.** Shinabarger was born 22 Sept 1865 in Porter Co. IN. Nellie died at the age of 23 on 17th Feb 1889. Nellie is buried with her parents in Westville Cemetery, LaPorte Co. IN.



**Edward Sylvester** Shinabarger was born 23 Feb 1868 in Coburg, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. He married Margaret Botel on 18 Jan 1890 in Porter Co. Margaret was born in Germany in 1870, daughter of Hans and Margaret Botel.

1900 – Federal Census for Center, Porter Co. IN with Edward 32, Maggie 29 and children Simon 9, Nellie 7, Lilly 5, Edward 1, and 8-month old Roy. Margaret cites 6 children, 5 living. Edward is a day laborer (brick mason).

1902 - 16 July Edward's father Simon Peter dies in Westville, LaPorte Co. Edward is the informant for the death certificate which is filled out for "Simon Shinebarger" whose parents were "James Shinebarger and Sarah Hubble and his wife Mary." Edward was 23 when his grandmother Hannah Heller died; his father and Ed lived next door to her for years. "*The death was supposed to have been reported by Uncle Ed, who would have known better. So apparently the undertaker filled it out to suit himself.*"<sup>4</sup>

1910 – Federal Census at Valparaiso, Center, Porter Co. IN with Edward 42, Maggie 40, Simon, Nellie, Lillie, Edward, Roy, Henry 7 and Laura 5. All children born in IN.

1917 – Congress declared war in April 1917 and the first draft registration began in June for men ages 21-31 followed by a second draft in June 1918 for any who had since reached the age of 21. By September 1918, Congress expanded the conscription for a third time to include ages from 18-45 (Edward was 50). Before the war was ended on November 11, 1918, Indiana as a state contributed 130,670 soldiers to the conflict, over 39,000 of them volunteers. Two of these soldiers were Edward's sons Simon and Edward Jr.

Simon Shinabarger enlisted 4 May 1918 at the age of 27. As an Army Corporal, he reported to St. Louis MO. He was discharged July 19, 1919.

Edward Shinabarger Jr. enlisted 22 July 1918 at the age of 19. As a Private 1 Class, he reported to St. Louis MO. He was discharged April 5, 1919.

Did the Shinabarger sons see active duty in the trenches of Europe? The war officially ended on 11 November of 1918. Would these men have had time to report, train and be shipped across the ocean in time to see battle? Probably, neither were shipped out for Europe.

1920 – Federal Census at Valparaiso, Center, Porter Co. IN with Edward S. 51, Margaret 49, Simon 29, Roy 20 and Laura 15.

1930 – Federal Census at Valparaiso, Center, Porter Co. IN with Edward 62, Margaret 60, his daughter Laura Stewart and her husband Arthur and one-year-old son Arthur. Also, in the home is Simon age 39. (Simon works with his father and remains unmarried.)

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<sup>4</sup> Mary Keel Lundstrom, Edward's granddaughter.

1931 – Margaret Botel Shinabarger died on 4 April. She is buried in Graceland Memorial Park in Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN.

1953 – Edward Sylvester Shinabarger died at the age of 85 on 19 July. He is buried at Graceland Memorial Park in Valparaiso.

Children of Edward Sylvester Shinabarger and Margaret Botel:

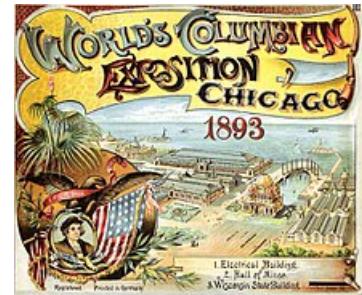
1. Simon Shinabarger 1890-1943. Unmarried
2. Nellie Shinabarger 1893-1949; married Charles Edward Smith, 8 children
3. Lily Shinabarger 1894-1983; married Howard F. Jackson, no children. Lily was a major contributor about the family's genealogy.
4. Edward Shinabarger 1898-1972; married Martha Linda Freier, 4 children
5. Roy Edward Shinabarger Sr. 1899-1980; married Alta Danielson, 3 children; md. Lois Virginia Branaman, two children
6. Henry B. Shinabarger 1903-1910. Killed by a train on the way to school.
7. Laura Shinabarger 1904-1976; married Fred Jones, one son; md. Art Stewart, two children; md. Leonard Berrier, one son.



**Mary Celina** Shinabarger was born 6 Feb 1870 in Coburg, Porter Co. IN, the seventh child of Simon and Laura Tabor Shinabarger. On 12 March 1893 she married John Thomas B. Keel in Porter Co. IN. John Thomas was born 13 June 1863 in Millark, Fulton Co. IN and was the son of Elisha Keel and Cynthia Ann Richardson.

“John Thomas Keel - the reason he came up to Porter county was with a hay crew to work and while he was here he met Mary Shinabarger and she is the reason he didn't return to Fulton County. It all makes sense. I always wondered why he left that area and never went back when his mother and other relatives stayed back in the Rochester IN area and the answer turned out to be my 2nd great grandmother Mary Shinabarger.”<sup>5</sup>

1893 – Perhaps for a honeymoon or family outing, some of the Shinabarger clan visited Chicago. Opening in May, the World's Columbian Exposition along the lake front in Chicago drew over 27 million people from around the world. The Exposition was a massively influential social and cultural event and had a profound effects on sanitation, the arts, and architecture. The 6-month exposition was meant to be an outside fair but scores of neoclassic buildings were also built, mostly of a mixture of plaster, cement and jute fiber called *staff*. Every one of them was painted white, thus giving the area the sobriquet of *The White City*. Anyone who has visited Chicago museums around Jackson Park see the lasting symbols of this exposition.



1900 - Federal Census New Durham, LaPorte Co. IN with Thomas 35, Mary 30, Anna 6, Harry 3, Thomas 2 and Roy 1.

1910 - Federal Census New Durham, LaPorte Co. IN with Thomas 46, Mary 40, Anna 16, Harry 14, Thomas 12, Leroy 11, Joy 9, Leona 8, Mary 6, Ruth 4 and John 2.



1920 - Federal Census New Durham, LaPorte Co. IN with Thomas 56, Mary 50, Roy 21, Leona 16, Mary 15, Ruth 13 and John 11 and Frank 8.

1929 – Mary Celina died on 13th of Feb in Coburg, Valparaiso. She was buried in Westville Cemetery, LaPorte County, IN.

1930 – Federal census Washington, Porter Co. IN finds Thomas 66 and widowed, living with his son John 21.

<sup>5</sup> Joel Keel correspondence 27 June 2013' 2X great grandson of Mary Shinabarger Keel

1948 – John Thomas Keel died on 22 July in Westville and was buried alongside his wife in Westville Cemetery.

Children of Mary Celina Shinabarger and John Thomas Keel:



1. Anna Laura Keel 1894-1978; married Frank LeRoy Perry, 6 children
2. Harry Lester Keel 1895-1973; married Antoinette Weigle, no children
3. John Thomas Keel, Jr. 1897-1968; married Laura Fox, no children; Minnie Peterson 2 daughters; Norma Murten, no children
4. Dewey Leroy Keel 1898-1979; married Emma Freier, 3 sons (Emma's sister Martha married a cousin Edward Shinabarger Jr.)
5. Chloe Belle Keel 1900-1991; married Alfred Palmquist, 1 daughter; Herbert Carpenter, no children; Cedric Athan, one daughter
6. Leona Esther Keel 1902-1976; married Mark Glenn Porch, 4 sons; Fred Comer, 1 son and adopted youngest Porch son
7. Mary Etta Keel 1904-1991; married Harry Andrew V. Lundstrom.<sup>6</sup> 2 sons
8. Ruth Keel 1906-1988; married Clarence Shedrow, 5 children
9. Jon Nelson Keel 1908-1979; married Thelma Moss, one daughter
10. Frank Edward Keel 1912-1902; married Mildred Nelson, 3 sons



Mary Etta Keel Lundstrom, researcher  
of the Shinabarger family.

<sup>6</sup> Mary Lundstrom was a longtime researcher of the Shinabarger and allied families and collaborator with Vera Bunyard on family history.



**Walter Orville** Shinabarger was born 31 Oct 1874 in Coburg, Porter Co. IN. He married Augusta Rose Poppenhagen on 10 May 1904. Augusta was born 2 Sept 1885 in Porter Co., the daughter of Johann Poppenhagen and Friedricka Messman, both immigrants from Schwaan-Mecklenburg, Germany.

1910 – Federal Census Center, Porter Co. IN with Walter 34, Augusta 23, Elsie 4 and Martha 2. All born Indiana. He is a teamster for a lumber company.

1918 – Walter registered for the World War I draft on 12 September.

The bloody trench warfare was not going well on the Western Front with the attrition of men though disease and sniper shot demoralizing soldiers of both sides. The same muddy ground had been fought for, exchanged hands, refought and regained for years. Thousands of men had died fighting for a few yards of muddy territory.

In September 1918, the Selective Service would expand the draft for a third time to include men up to the age of 45. Walter would join hundreds of others as he registered for the draft. He was 44 and had two young children. However, which enemy was Walter most afraid?

In October, just after Walter registered for the draft and with no end in sight for the war, the first reported cases of a deadly influenza were being reported by the local newspapers. Suddenly, World War I and a worldwide influenza pandemic was disrupting the lives of Shinabargers and friends. The Great War and the Great Pandemic had to be on Walter's mind as he entered the military. If the filthy conditions of the trenches didn't kill him, most likely the flu would.

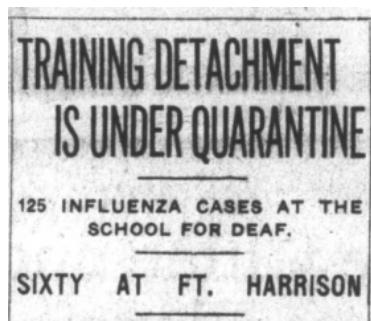
Although the pandemic quickly earned the sobriquet *Spanish Flu*, it had little to do with Spain. (Spain was neutral in the war and was able to publish the facts about the effects of the flu, something prevented in Allied papers so as to lessen panic.) The flu did not originate in Spain but is considered to have begun on the military base of Camp Funston in Fort Riley, Kansas. It was here that the first reported outbreaks of a flu-like illness were detected in March 1918. Within a week, the number of flu cases had quintupled. This was considered the *first wave*.

By May, hundreds of thousands of soldiers were deployed across the Atlantic, the virus traveling with them into Europe. It is estimated that in October alone over 195,000 Americans were killed by the flu! Seemingly healthy soldiers on troop trains, ships and in barracks would unwittingly carry the disease across the globe. This was considered the *second wave*!

In January 1919, a *third wave* of influenza occurred in the winter and spring killing even more. This did not subside until well into the summer of 1919. In fact, it is thought that at the April 1919 Versailles Peace Conference, President Wilson collapsed as a result of influenza. He certainly was never healthy following that experience.

It is estimated that about 500 million people or one-third of the world's population became infected with this virus. The number of deaths was estimated to be at least 50 million worldwide with about 675,000 occurring in the United States. Mortality was high in people of all ages with an especially high mortality of healthy people, including those in the 20-40-year age group.

The deadly pandemic hit Indiana in September 1918, just as Walter was enlisting in the army in Porter Co. (His cousins were already sent to St. Louis by May and July.) While the virus had been killing healthy soldiers and civilians elsewhere since March, most Hoosiers assumed they were safe. But newspaper headlines unnerved people; health officials warned about a mysterious flu, while medical officers at the bases downplayed the ailment as "not as serious as that prevailing in the east."



Fort Benjamin Harrison, built north east of downtown Indianapolis in 1906, was a training site and purposed to receive soldiers native to Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois who would be returning from the war disabled or wounded. However, by the fall of 1918, soldiers stationed there began to show signs of influenza. "On September 26, 1918, the front page of the *Indianapolis News* announced unidentified cases of illness in training detachments stationed at the Indiana School for the Deaf, the Hotel Metropole, and Fort Benjamin Harrison." The panic was to begin.

The influenza was everywhere. Just north of Porter Co. and across the lake, a 27-year-old man had died of "Spanish Influenza" at a naval training detachment on the Great Lakes. Newspapers in Indianapolis, South Bend and Fort Wayne were all reporting the spread into local communities. Front pages were filled with reports on school closings, cancelled meetings, the numbers of sick in various counties, and funerals.

## 3,266 Deaths From Flu in State in October; 3,020 Made Orphans

While the flu pandemic in Indiana was less severe than in other parts of America, it still afflicted an estimated 350,000 Hoosiers, and claimed 10,000 lives between September 1918 and February 1919. It is unknown if any Shinabargers died of influenza.

1920 - Federal Census Valparaiso Ward 3, Porter Co. IN. with Walter 44, Augusta 34, Elsie 14 and Martha 12. Walter was working as a butcher

1920 – Augusta died on her birthday 2 Sept in Porter Co. She was 35 years old. She was buried at Maplewood Cemetery in Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN.

1927 – Walter died seven years later on 7 Dec in Porter Co. at the age of 53. He is buried at Maplewood Cemetery in Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN. Westville Cemetery, LaPorte Co.

Children of Walter Orville Shinabarger and Augusta Rose Poppenhagen:

1. Elsie Mary Shinabarger 1905-1961; married Charles McLaughlin, 5 children
2. Martha M. Shinabarger 1907-died aft 1961; married Feliz Ziemann, 1 daughter



**Maude Vivian “Ruth” Shinabarger** was the last of the nine Shinabarger children. She was born 25 Aug 1878 in Coburg, Porter Co. IN. Maude married William Andrew Springer on 15 Dec 1903. William was the son of Andrew Springer and Louisa Kimball. Andrew was born 17 Sept 1879 in Westville, LaPorte Co. IN.<sup>7</sup> His father was a farmer and upon his death in 1897, William moved to Chicago with his mother and siblings. William returned to the Westville area where he married Maude Shinabarger.

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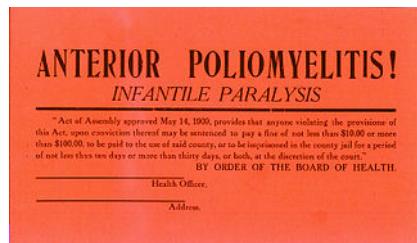
<sup>7</sup> The 1880 Census taken on June 2 and 3, lists his age as 8/12 which would mean his birth was September 1879. William reports his date of birth as September 17, 1879, on his WWI draft registration card. His Death Certificate gives 1878.

1916 – Maude worried about her brother Walter but she did not have to worry that her children would be drafted and possibly die in a mudhole in France. She probably did fear for her children's safety when it came to disease. She was living in troubling times.

War and influenza were not the only feared killers of Shinabarger children and grandchildren. The year 1916 also saw a peak in infantile paralysis, popularly called Polio. While this terrible disease had been around for centuries, it was between 1916-1955 that it reached its peak and its apex for fear. A viral disease, polio affected the nervous system and spinal cord to cause variable degrees of paralysis.

This was a mysterious, unseen killer. It seemed to spread through direct contact with people who had the infection. A child could go to bed at night healthy and wake in the morning unable to stand. Parents were panicked. There was no warning, no cure, no prevention. (There still is no cure.) Some victims remained in iron lungs for years. In severe cases, it caused lifelong paralysis or death. Students often returned to school in the fall to see empty seats representing those friends who had not lived through the summer polio season.

Polio seemed to work in clusters. States in the east seemed hardest hit. By 1907 approximately 2,500 cases of poliomyelitis were reported in New York City. On Saturday, June 17, 1916, an official announcement of the existence of an epidemic was made for the first time, but that was in New York and Boston. This seemed many miles from Porter Co. Indiana. In 1916 alone there were over 27,000 cases and more than 6,000 deaths caused by polio; a third of those deaths were in New York City. Parents began to load up their children every summer, leave the crowded and hot cities, and head for the country. It was not long before cases of polio were occurring in large numbers across the Midwest through Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.



More frightening for parents was the lack of knowledge as to how the disease spread; parents lacked the means to protect their children from an invisible enemy. All they knew was that most cases appeared in the summer months of July, August and September. The 1916 epidemic caused widespread panic; movie theaters and amusement parks were closed, public gatherings were almost nonexistent, and children were warned

not to drink from water fountains and told to avoid crowds. It did not help that names and addresses of individuals with confirmed cases of polio were published daily in the newspapers. Families were quarantined and their houses identified with placards warning others to stay away. All the while, after decades, the nature of the disease remained a mystery.

And of course, the most famous case of poliomyelitis occurred 21 August 1921 when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was struck down one sunny afternoon at the age of 39.

Indiana was not exempt from the threat to its children. The state's peak years for the polio epidemic were 1949 (1,147 cases reported) and 1954 (1,448 cases). If all Shinabarger children escaped polio, it is possible they knew of someone who did not. By 1950, the peak age incidence of poliomyelitis had shifted from infants to children aged 5 to 9; about one-third of the cases were reported in

persons over 15 years of age. In 1952, the polio cases in the U.S. peaked at 57,879, resulting in 3,145 deaths; 21,269 victims were left with mild to disabling paralysis.

For those children, like the Shinabargers, living on a farm with lots of fresh air and room to roam was a blessing. For worried parents, the Salk vaccine, announced in 1953, was an answer to their prayers.

1918 – William Andrew Springer registered for the WWI draft in Westville on 12 Sept, just two months before the end of the war. William is 39 years old and farming in Coburg. Nearest Relative is Maud R. Springer.

1920 – Federal Census Washington, Porter Co. IN, William 39, Ruth 40, Loyd 14 and Mertil 9.

William farmed in Porter County before relocating to the town of La Porte in La Porte County, Indiana where he was an assembler at the tractor factory.

1930 – Federal Census LaPorte, LaPorte Co. IN with William 52, Maud 52, their daughter Myrtle 20 and her husband Fred Shiller 20.

1935 – William died on 27 Feb in LaPorte Co. and is buried Westville Cemetery, LaPorte Co. His Death Certificate gives a date of birth of 17 Sept 1878, 56yrs, 5mo, 10days which results in a birth year of 1878 but that is in error.

1935 – Just 8 months after William, Maude R. died on 6 Nov. She is buried at Westville Cemetery, LaPorte Co. IN.



Children of Maude Vivian Shinabarger and William Andrew Springer:

1. William Lloyd Springer Sr. 1905-1966; married Evangeline Myrtle Barnard, 4 children; md. Florence Margaret Juday, no children
2. Myrtll Ruth Springer 1910-1979; married Fred Schiller, one daughter



The first son and third child of Simon Peter and Laura Tabor Shinabarger was my great grandfather:



**Ernest Franklin "Frank" Shinabarger** was born 7 Sept 1860 in Porter Co. IN. He lived with his parents beyond the 1880 census. On 31 Oct 1885, the 25-year old "Frank" married Delilah May Carter in Porter County. Sixteen-year-old "May" was born 16 May 1869 to Philo Carter and Elizabeth Spears.

"PHILO CARTER, one of the pioneers of Porter County, is a son of Jacob and Chloe (Doud) Carter; he was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., March 27, 1829. At the age of twenty he began the battle of life for himself by working by the month, and afterward at the carpenter's trade, but which he never learned in the usual way, as he was a natural mechanic. In August, 1849, he was married to Mary A. Johnson, of this county, who died in November, 1860, leaving a family of three—Henry (now in Kansas), George (now in Nebraska) and Chloe C. (wife of C. Doud, of this township). His second marriage, to Elizabeth A. Spears, took place October 29, 1865; she is a native of Upper Canada, but lived here at the time of her marriage. By this union there have been six children—Schuyler C, Delilah M., Riley E., Hattie L., Almina and Melvina (twins). In 1860, Mr. Carter crossed the plains to Colorado, for the purpose of mining, but soon returned. He is now a farmer, and has 200 acres. Mr. Carter is a Republican, having been such since the organization of the party."<sup>8</sup>



Hattie, Melvina and Elmina with May and Elizabeth spears seated in front. Circa 1917



About a year after their marriage, 17-year-old May gave birth to a son, Riley Ernest on 7 Sept 1886. It is unknown what happened, but not long after his son's birth, Frank left Porter County and traveled west to Washington. He divorced his wife and left his infant son. As a youth, Riley lived with his grandparents and used the name Carter.

<sup>8</sup> Goodspeed, Weston Arthur 1852-1926. "Counties of Porter and Lake, Indiana: historical and biographical" p 593-594.

1888 – On 16 December, Frank married Georgiana Mix in Chehalis, Lewis Co. WA.<sup>9</sup> Georgiana was 16 years old. Georgiana was born in Mason County, Washington Territory on 21 November 1871, daughter of Couston Mix. “Georgia Mix was half Hoh Indian (possibly full), a tribe on the Washington coast.”<sup>10</sup> David Wilkie signed guardian papers allowing Georgiana to marry at 16. David ran a boarding house and lived with his wife Annie in Grays Harbor. It is thought he may have been an appointed guardian of Georgiana. Unknown about her parents.



Specifics have not been researched and parents are unknown, however, Georgiana was Native American. Her great grandson has tested DNA and would have inherited about 12.5% of his DNA from Georgiana. His ethnicity shows 5% Indigenous Americas-Mexico and 3% Indigenous Americas-North.

In 1880 the Federal Census of Mason Co. WA listed John B. Johnson 31 born 1849 PA, and his wife Mary C. This Mary is the sister of Georgiana. Also, in the home is David Costello, John’s 14-year-old brother-in-law who was born in Washington Territory. Mary cites their mother was born in England, her father in Washington Territory. (Mother could have been “Canada English.”)

In 1881, Georgia age 9 is living in Mason County at the home of J. B. Johnson, 32-year-old oysterman and his wife 18-year old Mary Ann Johnson born 1863 in Washington Territory. Both girls indicated as *Indian*. No sign of David. The Johnson’s continue to live in Grays Harbor at least through 1889.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad linked its rails from Lake Superior to the Pacific in the 1880s, this was the beginning of a new dynasty. Timber barons and industrial magnates from John D. Rockefeller to David Clough and Frederick Weyerhaeuser would build an empire. Nearly 100,000 people came to the Washington Territory during its first years. Ernest Shinabarger would be one of them.

1889- City Directory: Grays Harbor/Chehalis County WA. Ernest F. Shinabarger, Laborer.<sup>11</sup>

“I wonder when he started using Ernest as a first name - on everything I saw here it was Franklin Ernest.”<sup>12</sup> (He actually went by Frank in WA; his marriage license and documents all list him as Ernest Franklin.) A sister referred to him as “my brother Ernest.”

1889 – Washington became the 42nd state of the union

1890 – Birth of their son Harry on 2 Aug in Grays Harbor.

<sup>9</sup> Grays Harbor County, Marriage Affidavits - 1855 to 1903.

<sup>10</sup> Great Grandson Richard Harry Shinabarger.

<sup>11</sup> Originally named Chehalis Co. it became Grays Harbor in 1915.

<sup>12</sup> Vera Bunyard correspondence 11 Jan 1980

1892 - City Directory: Grays Harbor/Chehalis with Frank and Georgia. Both white. Harry and Millie children.

Ernest's half-brother Burton Judson Shinabarger is also in Grays Harbor/Chehalis Co. in 1892-1894. He is living nearby and is listed as a farmer. In 1900, Burton is single and has moved to in Elias, Chehalis Co. WA.

1903-04 - Cosmopolis City Directory: Ernest F, tallyman, res 1st bet F and G (this is the house I visited in 2011).

Aberdeen/Cosmopolis/Grays Harbor was the manufacture, milling and commercial center of southwestern WA located at the head of Grays Harbor. It was surrounded by immense stands of fir, pine cedar, and spruce forests and home to 6 sawmills, two shingle mills, ship yards, woodworking and box factories. The harbor and Chehalis River created an ideal deep-water port for exporting. This was an area of exploding population, mostly employed in the lumber industry. One huge sawmill was the Grays Harbor Commercial Company, the largest in the Pacific Northwest with over 540 men on the payroll.

The small town of Cosmopolis, about 1300 residents in 1908, was connected with Aberdeen by Grays Harbor Railway and Light Co, an electric line with half hour service and regular steam boat connections to harbor towns; Northern Pacific RR also passed through. Sea trade flourished at the mouth of the Chehalis River.

1900 – Federal Census Cosmopolis, Chehalis Co. WA with Ernest Shinabarger 39 Mill Tallyman; Georgie 28 parents unknown, Harry 9, Millicent 8, Georgie 6. Married 12 years. 3 children, 3 living.

A tallyman had the responsibility of loading lumber and keeping count of the daily output from one rotary saw and the mulay/stiff saw. Being a Tallyman was also a dangerous job.

1902 - According to his father's Will of 1902, Simon Peter left part of his estate to Ernest "my beloved son" and "heretofore received from me as an advancement the sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars and other considerations and articles of value in all, the sum of about six hundred dollars" plus another one hundred dollars. Then in 1917 when Simon Peter's wife Laura died, her Will gives Ernest the aforementioned \$100 "having received from his father in his father's life" over \$950.

1908 - Cosmopolis City Directory: Ernest F, bicycles and bicycle rpr, ss 1st 3 w F, h ss 1st 2 w F; in home are E.F. Shinabarger; Georgia A, student, Harry, student, Millicent, student; Riley E., setter. No mention of spouse Georgiana nor daughter Harriet born in 1905.

It is during this time that Ernest's son Riley E. (by Delilah Carter) has relocated to Washington and is living with his father and his half-siblings. It was family rumor that he first learned of his father when he reached adulthood; at age 21, he traveled to Grays Harbor. He remained there until at least early 1910. It is unknown if his mother, doubtful, or his grandmother Elizabeth Carter disclosed the existence of his father. Philo Carter died in 1906.

1910 - Cosmopolis City Directory: Ernest F, bicycle rpr, h 1st near F; Georgia A, student; Harry; Millicent, stenographer; Riley E., setter. No mention of mother Georgiana nor Harriett.

1910 Federal Census Cosmopolis, Chehalis Co. WA with Ernest F. 49, Georgia 38, Harry 19, Millicent 17, Georgia 15 and Hattie 4. Ernest is a Tallyman at the lumber mill. (Riley has returned to the Midwest.)

After 1910, Frank and his family move from Cosmopolis to Everett WA area. Was he and his family there in June 1910 when the Reverend Billy Sunday brought his message of “moral reform” to Everett? Rev. Sunday was sponsored by the local Protestant churches in their battle to vote the saloons out of Everett. “Home, Booze, and Native Land” was sermonized with passion to over 12,000 people. The effort failed in this booming town but the “righteous” message was out there.

Everett became the home of an empire built on speculation, rumors, greed, lies and hopes. The builders like James J. Hill, David Clough and Frederick Weyerhaeuser were not about to relinquish it. At any costs!

1916 – Opposing forces butted heads on 1 May 1916. The representative stewards at each mill in Everett requested a restoration in wages that had been lost in 1914. Their request was denied. A strike was on. The strikers became known as the Wobblies, Industrial Workers of the World, who wanted to organize the wood workers. Contemptuous of other capitalist trade unions, the IWW added fuel to the fire.

All Hell broke loose on the Sunday morning of Nov 5th. Involved were Wobblies, the sheriff and vigilantes, Pinkerton employees, National Guard, workers and curious civilians. The aftermath left numerous wounded, 6-12 drowned, at least 4 dead. The ensuing chaos prevented a precise count. However, the bitterness resulting from this day would affect the community for decades.<sup>13</sup>

“The Pacific Northwest’s classic confrontation between militants demanding ambiguous change and an establishment intransigently defending the status quo occurred on Sunday, November 5, 1916....To this day no one knows who shot first, nor even how many died in what came to be called The Everett Massacre...but thanks to Mill Town, we have...a charting of the forces, economic and personal, that led to the tragedy.”<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> For insight into the Everett Massacre and this era read Norman H. Clark’s “Mill Town” and Thomas Mullen’s novel “The Last Town on Earth.”

<sup>14</sup> Murray Morgan review of “Mill Town”



1916 – On 11 December Ernest Franklin Shinabarger was killed in a lumber mill accident. Ernest was buried at the Evergreen Cemetery, Everett, Snohomish Co. WA.

When visiting a cousin in Everett, having discovered how my great grandfather Ernest had died, the reaction was “Are you sure it was an accident?” After reading about the infamous event which became known as the Everett Massacre, I wonder why Ernest left the relative peace of Grays Harbor to enter into this hotbed of discontent.<sup>15</sup>

Everett Daily Herald Dec 12, 1916

<b>OBITUARY</b>
Funeral services for the late B. F. Shinabarger, who died at the Providence hospital last night at 8:30 o'clock, as a result of injuries received at the Weyerhaeuser mill yesterday afternoon, will be held from N. B. Challacombe's undertaking parlors tomorrow at 11 a. m. Rev. J. P. Marlatt will officiate. Interment will be at Evergreen cemetery.

Everett’s Riverside Business Park is now mostly grass and weeds along the Snohomish River, but for most of the 20th century it was where nearly 2,000 people worked at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.’s Mill B. The mill closed in the 1980s and was torn down.

As stated, being a Tallyman or employed in the lumber mills was a dangerous job.

1917 – 11 Dec, exactly one year later:

*“The man who caught his right thumb index finger were caught in the windless that moves cars to the wood conveyor. He was drawn against the windless and crushed to death. His body not discovered by fellow workers.”* (Canyon Lumber Co. plant was a section east of main Mill B plant.)

1920 - Federal Census Seattle, King Co. WA - Georgia age 48, in home are children Georgia 26, Hattie 14, Millicent Pahl 27 and her husband Carl Pahl 30 and 2-year-old Jean Pahl.

1925 and 1931 – Seattle, Washington, City Directory lists Georgia A. Shinabarger, widow of Ernest F. living on 7112 Aurora Avenue.

1930 – Federal Census Seattle, King Co. WA – Georgia 58 b. WA, Millicent Shinabarger 36, Hattie 25 and Jean Alys Pahl 12. Millicent is divorced.

1933 - Seattle, Washington, City Directory lists Georgia A., widow of Ernest F. on 7112 Lindon Avenue; suspect this is the same Aurora Ave. home. Her son Harry and family lives on Latona; Harry and wife Irene, salesman for Maytag, with his son Franklin W., a student.

1935 – Georgiana lives with her son Harry in Seattle. Harry was probably divorced by this time.

1940 – Federal Census Chico, Butte Co. CA with Gilbert W. Griffin 48, Millicent A. 48 and Jean Alys Pahl 22. They lived in Seattle, WA in 1935.

<sup>15</sup> The Everett Daily Herald newspaper

1948 – City Directory, Georgia A. is living in Chico California with her daughter Millicent.

1948 – 13 Jan, Georgiana Shinabarger, age 76, died at the home of her daughter, Millicent Shinabarger Griffin, in Chico, CA. Georgiana was cremated by Brusie Funeral Home in Chico and buried beside husband Ernest at the Evergreen Cemetery, Everett, Snohomish Co. WA.

Children of Ernest Franklin Shinabarger and Delilah May Carter:

1. Riley Ernest Shinabarger 1886-1966; married Flora Schlundt, 2 children

Children of Ernest Franklin Shinabarger and Georgiana Mix:

1. Harry Shinabarger 1890-1950; married Irene Cambell, 3 children
2. Millicent Alberta Shinabarger 1892-1963; married Carl F. Pahl, one daughter; Gilbert W. Griffin
3. Georgia Anna “Pete” Shinabarger 1893-1971; married John Ewald Thraff, one daughter
4. Harriet Ernstine Shinabarger 1905-1936; married William A. Joslyn, no children

The Shinabarger family, for whatever reason, became secretive and splintered following the marriage of Ernest and Delilah Carter. It seems their son Riley would patch up the rift during his lifetime. Relationships with the Midwest and West Coast Shinabargers would develop and continue. But the mysteries deepen – on both sides of Riley’s family.

**Ernest Franklin SHINABARGER**  
**Chronology Timeline**

Date	Event
1860	Ernest Franklin born in Porter Co. IN
1861-1865	American Civil War
1885	Ernest and Delilah Carter marry
1888	Ernest and Georgiana Mix marry
1889	Ernest living in Grays Harbor, WA
1902	Father, S.P. Shinabarger, died in LaPorte Co. IN
1908	Son Riley living in Ernest's home
1910	Ernest, bicycle repair, in Cosmopolis WA
1911-1915	Ernest moves family to Everett WA
1916	The Everett Massacre
1916	Ernest Franklin Shinabarger dies
1917	U.S. enters World War One
1918-1919	Influenza pandemic hits the midwest
1921	Franklin D. Roosevelt struck with polio
1939-1945	World War Two; US enters 1941
1948	Georgiana Mix Shinabarger dies

## **GENERAL RESOURCES**

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Porter County's Past: An Amateur Historian's Perspective: Lost Porter County: Coburg and  
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